

CHURCH AND PULPIT.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder Explains His Personal Opinion of Our Government.

Prof. Swing on "A Religion of Character"—A Timely Sermon on a Present Want.

Ex-Gov. Dix on the Taxation of Church Property—His Opposition to It.

Mrs. Corn L. V. Tappan's Views on the Day of Judgment.

What Moody Says About Prayer-Meetings, Church Members' and Kindred Subjects.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.

WHAT THE REV. DR. RYDER THINKS OF IT.
At St. Paul's Episcopal Church last evening, Dr. Ryder, of Boston, delivered a sermon which was out of the usual order, inasmuch as it had died local politics without a name, and was in fact an excellent campaign speech. He took as his text the following:

"Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people."—Proverbs viii, 4.

Mr. Ryder began by saying that he was not a politician, and did not mean political services.

In that pulpit he recognized no parties, and he did not intend to be influenced by any partisan consideration. Still, he did recognize that the Church should seek to influence it for good. The kind of City Government Chicago needed had been selected as his theme that evening, for several reasons:

First—Because, in common with many other citizens, in his judgment, the removal of the City Government had not been the best service the West could do for us.

Second—Because the City Government actually represented the people, and that, for the sake of the good name of the people, it demanded good men for office.

Third—Because the conviction had been forced upon them that they had not the kind of government that the people needed. Good men had always been connected with the management of the city, but had made only a small obtainment a majority, and under their direction the credit of the city had been impaired, until to-day Chicago found it difficult to borrow sufficient money to pay its honest debts.

Fourth—Because the kind of political and social life in the city did not encourage good order and right living, and was not a credit to the history of a city which legitimate trade was not nurtured by the municipality.

Fifth—The present City Government exerted upon the community an injurious moral influence. Indirectly every power exerts an influence of some kind. Every disreputable class attached to the city offices was indolent, and knew that its own morality was.

Should those who believed in truth and virtue, should they turn their backs to the city, and thus the right and the wrong opinion on the side of right and against wrong?

He knew they were sometimes told that it was better to submit, and he also knew that, in certain cases, it was necessary. But there was a point beyond which their conscience would not allow them to go. They could not stand up for their rights, and the city to be looked down on continually by the disreputable classes. They must sooner or later resist and make war.

Second—They things are not fit. First, most of them are bad. It must be thought strange that we put those qualifications before moral principle. He did so because looking towards results, the one implied the other. If the city officers were bad, the men who had no common sense to manage their own affairs, or those of their neighbors, there was not much hope of their conducting the city properly.

Second, they needed men of character—not whisky-sellers, but men who walked with their hands by their sides, and not before or behind. That would favor no policy that could be regarded as a hardship to any one class—who would not attempt to force impractical ideas upon any one. Those who were elected, were elected from the whole.

How could such a City Government be obtained? He was told that heads were counted there, and he knew of no way to get them opposite. He knew that if an issue be made on any ordinary question, that the best side would be voted down. But if it were made on the right, then intelligence and virtue would win. He only said that they might be allowed to express themselves. The trouble was that the good men did not know how to do it. They did not take little interest in those things, because they thought that what they could do would be of little avail. But there were times when the weaker, the more intelligent, and the time when intelligence should exert itself. They must all ears one truth—that righteousness exalteth a nation.

There are many, but there are not many who say "yes," but they do not believe what they say. In half an hour they would laugh with a man who had such a sharp trade. He would have a good laugh at the man who had a good trade in America. It was the smart man, who took with the multitude—the man of gabb and fife, and spread. Should they ever get to the top, they would be in the sun. Would it ever change? Chicago people had sometimes had an idea that the city could be anything it wanted to be. Concerning the same, at least, it was true. The city, with its rail road, cut out the reservoir, bursting, and sending the water through the city. That water had been placed there for a useful purpose. When the water got to the top, it was to be used. Today that was a good idea. Today that was a city filled with everything good—intelligent and cultured people, with noble aspirations. Yet the city had come a little streak late. One of the men came in—public man, of weak conscience.

It was not noticeable at first, but when the public mind became aware of the want of wisdom, certain voices are to talk about the things that were killed here, the grain shipped, and therefore boast of the growth of the city. They had proposed to buy the land. When he stood before his fellow-citizens, he could only confess with shame that they were a spectacle and a disgrace. The world upon him to answer a few questions. He has seen that very day, a public man, of weak con-

science. He has seen that very day, a public advertisement of a Sunday concert in a public place by the Good Samaritan Society. So the people went to the church, and the same persons were saluted, were open and running, and the newspapers did not speak of them disparagingly. Should not the city officers at least disown their miserable performances? He had a right to ask that the City Government should uphold virtue and discourage vice—that they should make Chicago a highway for blacks.

While they were willing to submit to what was now done, they were not willing to submit to what they might require. A boy from the Reform-School had told him his history only a few days previous. Yet there were Sunday schools.

The preacher closed his address, which was a model of brevity, by saying that while the good citizens were willing to submit to the evils such as now exist, they were not willing to give up a right, if not to extenuate at least to regulate those evils. Nor should they sit idly by their hands. Every man, from the Mayor down to the humblest official, who did not make a fight against sin, was a disonor to the place he occupied.

RELIGION OF CHARACTER.

BY PROF. SWING.

Prof. David Swing preached as follows yesterday morning to a large congregation in the Central Church, located at McVicker's Theatre:—
men, we are they that do His commandments.—Rev. Mr. 100.

Let us turn our thoughts to-day to a theme

which I may designate as a Religion of Character. The world has seemed to pass before us as a great many shapes of the Christian religion. As the mind never sees all sides of any truth at once, it keeps up an everlasting experiment, not designedly but actually, for it generally feels that it holds the whole truth, but is just as generally mistaken. Society as a fact is engaged in trying the fragment, and in the process of becoming, and excepting here and there an Episcopalian Ritualistic Church, the Christianity of the world is a mixture of all forms and quite allied to the spiritual and material. We are cherishing a religion of metaphysics? By no means. The discussions of the old school of ways and means, and pageantry? It seems not.

The religion of America is plain and simple. Existing, but not changing, with constant simplicity, and following civilization with lagged steps, loveling to be a thousand years behind, and excepting here and there an Episcopalian Ritualistic Church, the Christianity of the world is a mixture of all forms and quite allied to the spiritual and material.

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so as that of the approaching nomination and election for Governor should be neglected by our several thousand volunteer correspondents, as we are with a phalanx of this sort of men, who are equal to us in numbers, to support us in our efforts to our own labor; and we assure the small fry among the newspapermen that they have a monopoly of manufacturing their own communications.

The people of St. Louis have long suspected that a part of their Common Council was composed of common scoundrels, who made their living by bribery and blackmail. The Grand Jury has not after the pirates, and caught several of them. The *St. Louis Globe* of Saturday

told all the facts, and the grand jury found at exposure and punishment have been made elsewhere. All the time has always been too strong for the people. Chicago is a city where the direction of municipal reform but had a dozen of her Aldermen in jail for other sins. St. Louis must follow the example, or it will soon be like them.

Several indictments against Councilmen and city officials, charged with bribery and perjury, were returned yesterday, and are to stand trial. But now we have one of the most corrupt public bodies in the country. A bill has been introduced in Congress to have an investigation made of the same. The people have been made to believe that the small fry among the newspapermen that they have a monopoly of manufacturing their own communications.

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WASHINGTON.

The Virtual Abandonment of All Business in Government Buildings Ordered.

Nothing but an Immediate Congressional Appropriation Will Arrest the Mandate.

The Ominous Rate at Which Contraction of the Currency Progresses.

Pierrepont Alleged to Have Sold the Government \$75,000 Worth for \$600,000.

A Few Figures from the Tariff Bill Now Before the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Government Insane Asylum Alleged to Be Another Nest of Thieves.

EXTRAORDINARY.

ALL GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS TO BE WITHOUT GAS, WATER, AND ATTENDANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in the result of a Cabinet decision to call all government buildings into the charge of government buildings the following circular relating to the appropriation for fuel, light, and water:

"MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

"It is quite well understood that the name of Mr. Pierrepont, of New York, has been selected for the position of Minister to England. His appointment is at an enormous advance on the price he paid for it. It has been shown that his price was \$75,000, and that he received \$600 in fertilizers to raise \$500 worth of vegetables. Nichols has a fine house, luxuriously furnished, keeps several carriages and horses to match, and gives elaborate entertainments.

"THE SAFE BURGLARY.

"There is a possibility that the safe-burglary mystery may be explained. The Judiciary Committee is now investigating the case, and has th case under consideration, and it has been agreed that, if Col. H. C. Whitley, ex-Chief of the Secret Service, gives the Committee all the facts in connection with the conspiracy, he shall be rewarded. An attempt has been made to tempt him to destroy his testimony.

"THE TARIFF BILL.

"The Committee of Ways and Means yesterday voted to postpone the bill, all members of Parliament tacitly understanding that in view of their support of the Royal-Tiles bill, all Fenian prisoners, including military ones condemned by court martial, will be released. O'Keefe and Condon, it is thought, will be released in any event.

"THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

"LEOPOLD II. has been under subpoena to explain his conduct with John Delano, in connection with surveys of certain public lands by Mr. Stevens. Delano's former client, is expected to appear.

"[From The Associated Press.]

"THE PRESIDENT.

"Mr. Grant, although not confined to his bed, keeps his room, and is receiving no visitors. Some of his immediate friends say his sickness is owing to a recurrence of his former contractures.

"Gen. Meigs, who has been in Washington a week, will be summoned before the House Committee on Military Affairs to testify relative to the tombstones controversy.

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"THE WHIPS."

"Have been issued urging the Liberal Peers to be in their seats Monday to support the Earl of Shaftesbury's motion for an address to the Queen, praying her not to assume the title of Empress.

"THE COUPPE PROVISIONS.

"Gov. Morton to-day received the full text of the resolution of the Republican State Convention of Wisconsin referring to himself, as follows:

"Resolved, That, in behalf of the representatives we thank you for your services to us, and for interest he has manifested in the protection of Southern Republicans in their personal freedom, and in the cause of justice and equality throughout the United States.

"The editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, having carefully examined the obituaries in the Philadelphia Ledger, has arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Childs' beautiful poetry stimulates people to die.

"The Prince Imperial is well-built, has an abundance of physical strength and muscular power, and excels in riding and fencing. His faith in the divine eternity of the star of the Napoleon dynasty is as firm and abiding as that of his father.

"George, the Count Joaquin, will take a semiannual benefit at the New York Academy on May 10, when he will appear as Hamlet. He invites members of the profession anxious to see him in his rôle to call upon him, and urges the public to respond liberally to his appeal. The poor man is full of good feelings, and would not be a foolish thing for the people to take him at his word. As the wreck of a good man and actor is at least an object for sympathy and charity to be expended upon.

"POPE FRANCIS IX. is not only a man of the purest artistic sense and culture in music, but a master of the organ, and a remarkable singer. His voice is even now very sweet and powerful, and when he sings at High Mass, all who hear him are struck by the superb manner in which he performs his rôle. The Gregorian chant he disapproves of the tendencies of modern church music, and other profane mass in the church service, but does not share the ultra severity of that party who would reform church music into the antique plain chant.

"The 100th performance (incorrectly termed by the fine writers of the New York press "the centennial performance") of "Julius Caesar" took place at Booth's Theatre in New York Thursday night last. The event was worth celebrating, and the profuse advertising of it was not inexcusable. That one of the sublimest of Shakespeare's tragedies should have had so long a run is equally a factor for surprise and consternation, and the success of the low showman tricks by which the success was brought about is quite lost in the glory of it.

"The late Vincenzo Amberly left for posthumous publication a volume entitled "Analysis of Religious Belief," in which he made a confession of his heretical opinions. Lord Russell, his father, on reading the proofs of the first volume, was so shocked at the contents that, as Trustee of the estate, he summarily forbade the publication to proceed. There is, however, a warning with the publishers, Trubner & Co., that such an act is to be abrogated except with their consent, and those who are not willing to surrender the large profits which they anticipated from the sale of the book.

"When Fred Grant, so the story goes, was urged by his partner in the late banking-business to influence Government business through his father, he replied: "No; I'll not permit father to have any interest or part in this house. I won't ask him to aid me in any way. Everybody makes use of him, and he has to stand the brunt of it. We can close up the place, and I can go back to my regular work." He stuck to his determination, the risk of which, however, proved the house is closed, just the President having made no mistake from its transaction.

"MEXICO.

VIGILANTES OF OUR OWN COUNTRY IN TEAK COUNTRY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Col. Schreiber, who represented the Briggsville District of Texas, has received dispatches from his constituents in regard to the revolutionary movement now in progress at Matamoras, but they contain almost nothing in addition to the particulars published to-day by the Associated Press. He explains that Gen. Labara, commanding the Mexican Federal troops at Matamoras, has levied a forced loan upon the citizens of the town, and that some of the local residents, including American citizens, have refused to pay the sum levied upon them, and among them was Gustavo, the man who, on Thursday night, solemnly waved his red bandanna to the crowd, and a short time after, the same Gustavo appeared to the feet, and seized his gun, and commenced twisting it, and shouting. His father explained that he thought that Thurman's blow was an engine whistling "down-hill," and the red bandkerchief a signal of distress, hence his wrenching of the gun.

NOTES ARRIVED.

WHY ARMS RESIGN?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Col. Schreiber, who represented the Briggsville District of Texas, according to recent information, has a specific object in mind in trying to avoid the effect of impeachment, which, under the Constitution of Mississippi, forever disqualifies from holding office. The acceptance of his resignation and the dismissal of the impeached proceedings creates a political future still uncertain for Arnes in that state. His son, Sam, Arnes

father-in-law, and others of his friends, give as the true reason for Arnes' resignation.

THE HOME-MAKING AND THE MANAGEMENT.

The charges against the management of the Government Insane Asylum are very grave. The investigation is developing startling facts.

The investigation is developing startling facts.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

A Dull Week in Finances, Excepting the Bustle of Settlement-Day.

The Discount Lines Steady—New York Exchange Off.

The Produce Markets Easy—Movement of Breadstuffs, FINANCIAL.

But for the intervention of the first of the month, when there are heavy settlements on the Board of Trade, and by other parties, the last week would have been one of the dullest in financial circles here for many months. The weather was exceptionally bad, and the heavy snow-storm of the 2d added the last touch to the impasse of the country roads. Very little current or progress was received from the country during the week, collections were slow, and country trade was poor. There were liberal applications from Board of Trade operators for advances, but the rate of interest to which we owe the obligation of settling day for loans, but the other business of the banks was light. The lightness of country collections, and the stiffness of country collections, still maintain a fair demand from the city customers of the banks, but the lack of interest in the market has brought the banks and the real-estate men business. The discount line of the banks have been well kept up in the last few weeks, but the reduced rates at which most of the business has been done has had its effect upon the profits.

On the 1st there is a good demand for first-class negotiable paper, of which the supply is scant. Rates are 14½ per cent.

New York discount was sold at 100 discount in the morning, but the closing rate was 50 discount to par between banks for \$100.

The orders for currency were few.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week are reported, as follows by Manager D. E. Hale, of the Chicago-House:

Date. Clearings. Balance.

Monday, \$2,700,000.00 \$32,200,118

Tuesday, \$2,614,500.00 30,585,618

Wednesday, \$2,605,000.00 29,979,618

Thursday, \$2,605,000.00 29,979,618

Friday, \$2,605,000.00 29,979,618

Total, \$12,814,000.00 \$121,132,136

Corresponding week last year, \$12,852,112.00 \$121,132,136

ELECTION DAY.

The banks of this city will close their doors to-morrow at 1 o'clock on election day April 4, in order that clerks and customers may have an opportunity to do their duty at the polls.

HAPPY EASTER.

The banks of this city will close their doors to-morrow at 1 o'clock on Easter Sunday, in observance of the holy elevation of the resurrection.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The New York Daily Bulletin mentions a rumor that Mr. Patrick, formerly Cashier of the National Bank of the State of New York, had reduced his indebtedness to it to \$100,000.

The officials of the bank, being quizzed, did not deny the fact but declined to give any information in regard to it. A rumor was also current that the bank contemplated winding up its affairs by May 1, to the great alarm of the stockholders, who had no power to take any such action, nor did he say that any such plan had been contemplated. All the liabilities that had been demanded were paid, and this was all the duty that the officers had to perform before the arrival of the stockholders, which would be held on April 4. After which, the stockholders will record the recap of the bank's condition, then they would decide what course would be the best to adopt.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH TRADE.

New York Daily Bulletin.

Let the following facts answer. Taxation in 1860 and 1875:

FEDERAL TAXES. \$ 60,010,513

In 1860, \$70,454,000

Increase in Federal taxes, 150 per cent.

STATE TAXES. \$ 27,000,000

Increase in State taxes, 150 per cent.

CITY TAXES. \$ 27,000,000

The combined four cities of Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, and Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, Newark, New York, Philadelphia, Providence, St. Louis, and Trenton.

In 1860, \$15,785,000

In 1875, \$1,627,541

Increase in total all taxes, 150 per cent.

Increase in population, 45 per cent.

FEDERAL, STATE, CITY, AND COUNTY TAXES. \$ 214,000,000

Actual amount of taxes, \$214,000,000

Estimated in 1875, \$40,000,000

Increase in total all taxes, 519 per cent.

Increase in population, 150 per cent.

NEW YORK AND THE OTHER STATES IN THE UNION OF TRADE TO BE INFORMED?

The following is copied from the New York Tribune:

2. To assist our foreign friends.

3. To protect our working population.

4. To sow the seeds for a political revolution.

The Tribune might easily add that this tremendous task is the result of a political revolution that is clearly traceable to the paper-money disease. Legal tender paper gave a favorable opportunity to business during the closing years of the war, by which the many were imposed upon the public, and, though it was not known that the country had been so far inclined, was engaged with the result of a general and private extravagance compared with lavish public expenditure. This is the paper-money pestilence.

THE ROMANIA PRODUCTION.

The Romanian correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

The great Romanian mine, now consolidated with Consolidated, has produced in the last month of forty million dollars of gold, and is estimated to yield 40 per cent silver, twenty-five per cent for one year, with certainty of continuance. The California mine, which is open, is estimated to yield 40 per cent silver, and double capacity to 100 workers. It will during this year probably in August, be in full blast, and will produce 100,000,000 dollars, and forty millions a year, to which add thirty millions from the one hundred other mines in the States of Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Dobruja, which strike it will be impossible to check the growing quantity of values between gold and silver.

If the Romanians, besides having a length of 1,200 feet on the surface, with a width of over 300 feet, a depth of 1,000 feet, and a height of 100 feet, or yards, extends for more than a mile, as geological practice, every year, may contain 100,000,000 dollars.

The Romanians have brought controlling interests in eleven mines, all situated in the districts of the Danube, Tisza, and Olt, and having more or less explorations, aggregating millions expended, and all giving promises of opening up new veins. The value of the gold and silver vein may be two and a half miles, with an average of 8 feet. We find about the Carbon River. The mine will be the largest in the world, and the leading one on Stock Exchange. United States Senator Jones and others, who are nearly a half of the miners, include in their opinion that probably the new mine, Gold, O'Brien, Fair, and Mackay the other half.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bid. Asked.

United States 6% of '71. 122½

United States 5% of '50. 118½

2% of '60—January and July. 120½

2% of '60—January and July. 121½

United States 4% of '51. 119½

United States currency. 118½

Gold, O'Brien, Fair, and Mackay the other half.

GREEK BONDS.

Bid. Asked.

Chicago City 1% st. bonds. 104½

Chicago City 1% st. water loan. 105½

Gold, O'Brien, Fair 1% st. bonds. 104. An. & int.

Cook County 1% st. bonds. 104. An. & int.

North Chicago 1% st. bonds. 104. An. & int.

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